

DISGRACE OR DEATH.

POSTMASTER MAPES TOOK THE LATTER.

Was Short \$8,000 to \$10,000 in Accounts of the Kansas City, Kan., Post-office, and Blew His Brains Out—Drink the Cause of His Downfall.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Postmaster Frank Mapes of Kansas City, Kan., one of the best known Democrats in the State of Kansas, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, 715 Washington avenue, yesterday morning. The cause of his suicide was the discovery of a shortage in his accounts with the government.

The discovery had just been made by Inspectors Sutton and Reid of the postoffice department at Washington. Rather than face the charges of official dishonesty Mr. Mapes took his own life. The affair has created a sensation in Kansas City, Kan., and in this city. The last time Mr. Mapes was at the postoffice was Friday night. The inspectors arrived Thursday and began the inspection of his books. They have not yet completed the examination, but have ascertained that the amount of the shortage will be between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Thursday and Friday they found some discrepancies in the book accounts of the office. The postmaster, so the employees say, always kept the books under lock and key, and would not allow anyone to handle them. The shortage extends over twelve months, the inspectors say, and was covered up by false entries in the books and in reports sent to the department at Washington.

That Mr. Mapes had contemplated suicide for a time is proved. Nearly two months ago he was in this city drinking, when one of his friends found him and chided him for his bibulous habits, telling him that he would certainly make trouble for himself with the government. He replied promptly that he proposed to have a good time, and when trouble came he would stop it all with a pistol. His friend paid little attention to the words at the time.

He leaves a wife and three small children. He was 34 years of age and had lived in Wyandotte county over thirty years. He was a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Shiner, and also a member of the order of Elks. He carried \$5,500 life insurance. His bondsmen are in charge of the office.

REED DELEGATES.

Maine Man's Managers Claim McKinley's Lead Is More Apparent Than Real.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—According to the figures of the Reed managers—and they assert that they are not contradicted by the friends of other candidates—of the 176 delegates already elected to the national Republican convention, Major McKinley has 63, Speaker Reed 38, Senator Quay 26, Senator Calum 10, Governor Morton 6, Senator Allison 5, and the titles of 28 are contested. While this distribution apparently gives Major McKinley a long lead, it is contended by Mr. Reed's friends that it is not as great as it looks, as out of 63, 20 are from his own state, Ohio, while in Mr. Reed's column not a single New England delegate is included.

A Regicide Seeks Pardon.

CHICAGO, March 16.—One of the Russian nihilists concerned in the assassination of Czar Alexander II of Russia has applied for a pardon to the Russian government, offering, if the pardon is granted, to join the Russian secret service and give the government valuable information. The name of the applicant is George Krasnow, and he has lived in Chicago under an assumed name, carefully protected by his countrymen. After the assassination of the czar Krasnow was arrested, but secured his release on bonds through influential friends and fled to America.

For Forgery and Arson.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 16.—In the District court at Winfield, J. H. Baker was convicted of the crime of burning the Missouri Pacific depot at Tisdale, seven miles east of Winfield, on December 19 last. Friday he was found guilty of forging two express money orders for \$50 each, which crime he thought to conceal by burning the depot and destroying the records.

Filibustering Steamer Sails.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamer Bermuda, recently seized by the federal government while attempting to leave this harbor on a supposed filibustering expedition to Cuba, and afterwards released, left her anchorage in the upper bay and proceeded to sea yesterday morning. She cleared yesterday for Vera Cruz, Mex.

Twenty Inches of Snow Fall.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—For forty hours snow has been falling in Nebraska. No section has been neglected, though in the western counties, where the moisture is most needed to place the soil in good condition for spring seeding, it has been heaviest. It averages from five to twenty inches in depth.

O'Brien Sentenced for Life.

PARIS, March 16.—The trial of Tom O'Brien, the American bunco steerer, charged with the murder of "Kid" Waddell, another American swindler, has terminated, the jury promptly bringing in a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced O'Brien to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

DUN'S BUSINESS REVIEW.

Waiting is still the rule in the General Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Waiting is still the rule. Large hope, but little actual business, explains the strength of some markets and the weakness of others. The feeling that the spring of 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expenses all the season if the larger business does not come.

It is especially noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured products, although in most cases the advance last fall was commenced by extraordinary uplifting of prices for materials. Thus, cotton is 27.9 per cent higher than a year ago, but cotton goods average only 10.7 per cent. Wool is about 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago, but woolen goods are, on the whole, about 4 per cent lower. Pigiron is only 17 per cent higher than a year ago, while finished products of iron and steel average 15 per cent higher. These comparisons are important because they disclose something of the grave dislocation of prices which inadequate consumption and combinations have produced.

REBELS AGAIN ROUTED.

President Zelaya's Troops Win Another Victory in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 16.—The Nicaraguan government troops won another victory over the Leonists at Pital, not far from Momotombo, yesterday. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men were engaged. The fighting was severe and the troops from Leon, Chichigalpa and Chinandega, the three strongholds of the Leonists, numbering about 1,500 men, were routed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded. About fifty of the government troops, which numbered about 1,300 men, were killed or wounded. The rebels were commanded by General Ortiz, the leader of the Leon forces. Baca, the rebel president, was at Leon supervising the work of putting that city in complete state of defense as possible. The government troops were commanded by Generals Paiz and Bodan.

A Revolt in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—A revolt has taken place in the ranks of the Salvation Army in St. Louis. Last night twenty-five recruits from the various stations in this city, under the leadership of Cadet Vincent, paraded the streets, and held open air exercises similar to those of the Salvation army. The members of the band each wore a red ribbon, over which was pinned a picture of Mrs. Ballington Booth and had the words, "God Bless Our Leader," inscribed upon it. At their head they carried a United States flag and a banner bearing the likenesses of George Washington and Martha Washington.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

CRAIG, Mo., March 16.—The family of W. B. Taylor, a wealthy farmer, was poisoned here yesterday. The drug is supposed to have been introduced in the coffee, though by whom and for what purpose is a mystery. W. B. Taylor died last night, and his three sons, one of their wives, and Taylor Criman, a cousin, are dying. It is rumored that a near relative of the family administered the fatal drug.

Speculated With the State's Money.

DES MOINES, Iowa., March 16.—S. J. Spanning, secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, was arrested yesterday, being short \$13,000 in his accounts. He has no property and the state will lose the money. He had been speculating on the Board of Trade for some time and had been a heavy loser. He came into the office with Governor Boies.

Explosion of an Oil Can.

WICHITA, Kan., March 16.—Miss Katie Winkle, a young woman of Peck, twelve miles south of this city, was burned to death yesterday by the explosion of an oil can. Mrs. Meyers, who tried to save her, was also burned so badly that there is little hopes of her recovery. A hired hand was badly but not seriously burned.

Rothschilts Pleads Guilty.

MOOREHEAD, Mo., March 16.—Abe Rothschilts, alias Henry Smythe, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery in Judge John A. Hockaday's court here and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Rothschilts is the man whom the United States officials had been after for years for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Hanged for His Sister's Murder.

PEORIA, Ill., March 16.—Albert Wallace was hanged at Pekin to-day for the murder of his sister, Mrs. Bowlby. Dissatisfaction over the disposal of their father's estate was the cause of the murder.

Harvard's Orators Win.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 16.—Harvard's young orators won the competitive debate with Princeton last night, and the Crimson's long record of oratorical triumphs remains unbroken.

Pugilist Convicted of Manslaughter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—Frank Klein, a pugilist, was convicted of manslaughter for killing Louis Smidt in May last in a prize fight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

March 9.—Another stirring chapter in the Spanish-Cuban controversy was added by the Senate today. Many Senators indicated a desire to be heard on the subject, and the conference report accepting the House Cuban resolutions went over until to-morrow. The speech of the day was made by Senator Hale of Maine, in vigorous opposition to this resolution and to the offensive interference of the United States in foreign questions. The senator declared the spirit of militarism was abroad in this land; that our course involved the possibility of war, with all its dreadful consequences. Mr. Hale brought out the kindly action of Spain at the time of our Civil war, when British-built privateers were prevented from remaining for any length of time in Spanish ports, and when American prisoners were aboard their ships, and when Spanish orders, the latter part of the day was given to the Dupont contest. Mr. Turpie of Indiana argued against the claim of Mr. Dupont.

District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day in the House. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company.

March 13.—The crowds which filled the Senate galleries in anticipation of an exciting Cuban debate were not disappointed. Mr. Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, rose to a question of personal privilege and, in vigorous words, rebuked the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, for his recent criticisms of Senators. Senator Teller subjected his opinion that a repetition of the minister's action should be followed by his dismissal. Senators Gray and Chandler maintained that Senatorial privilege and prerogative should not be strained to close the mouth of the Spanish minister. Mr. Lodge did not press for any definite action. Mr. Hoar asked that his resolution postponing the entire Cuban subject to April 6, go over until to-morrow. This brought about a sharp debate between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Hoar's resolution finally went over. The latter part of the day was given to a continuance of Mr. Turpie's speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont.

The House witnessed the perennial attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. This appropriation has been carried in the postoffice bill since 1873. This year it amounted to \$193,000 and coupled with it were appropriations for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., and Chicago and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The latter items, however, went down before points of order. During the morning hour a bill was passed making a year's "continuous residence" in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such territory. This bill was aimed at Oklahoma territory, where ninety days' residence is required.

March 11.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar spoke on the Cuban question. Mr. Hoar's speech was notable in setting forth the conservative view of the subject, and eliciting a postponement of action until April 6. This developed many sharp controversies with Mr. Sherman and other Senators. In the main, the speech was a plea for calm, dignified and judicious action instead of the excitement and disorder of the mob and the impassioned speech of orators. Mr. Hoar characterized his colleague, Mr. Sherman, as one of the great statesmen of the country, whose name would go down in history as a wise and patriotic leader. Seward, Fish and his illustrious brother, and he besought the Ohio Senator not to obliterate this brilliant record by hasty and unguarded action on the Cuban question. Mr. Hoar did not confine himself to Cuba, but spoke against Congressional meddling in any foreign negotiation. In this connection he paid a glowing tribute to Secretary Olney, and while differing with him politically, Mr. Hoar said the secret of state was a clear-headed, old-fashioned Massachusetts Yankee who could be safely trusted with our foreign negotiations. The senator added a like tribute to the sincerity of President Cleveland in dealing with the Venezuelan question, and declared that any action by Congress attacking the president's course would be an attack on America. Mr. Hoar's resolution for postponement lost its parliamentary status at 2 o'clock and went to the calendar. Mr. Sherman announced that from this time forward, he would press the privileged question—the conference report accepting the House Cuban resolutions.

The House passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The item for the pay of spies on letter carriers was knocked out and the appointment of thirty additional regular postal inspectors was authorized instead.

March 12.—Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the Senate. The New York senator forcibly urged the mercenary character of the pending resolution, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic description of Spain and General Weyler. He insisted on his characterization of General Weyler as "the butcher," but conceded that the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, had the full right and duty of controverting and explaining the statement of either in or out of the State department. In the course of his speech Mr. Sherman paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and fidelity of President Cleveland and his readiness to uphold the country's flag. The latter part of the day was given to the Dupont contest, Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina arguing in favor of the claimant.

In the House a resolution was adopted by which the claim of Mr. Coleman, Republican, of the Second Louisiana district to the seat of Mr. Buck, Democrat, was decided in favor of the latter. Then Mr. Daniels, Democrat, of New York, called on the contestee, Edwin case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the Republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich. Three hours and a half were allowed on each side for argument, after which the House adjourned without taking a vote.

March 13.—The excitement of the Cuban debate gave way in the Senate to Mr. Cockrell's speech, occupying four hours, on the financial question. Mr. Cockrell's speech was an elaborate presentation of the financial question from the silver standpoint, so much so that Mr. Hoar, in the course of an inquiry, stated that it was the ablest silver speech he had ever listened to. Mr. Cockrell occasionally left his arguments for very sharp personal criticisms on Secretary Carlisle. By a coincidence, also, Sir Julian Pauncefote was in the gallery when Mr. Cockrell closed his speech with the statement that if we were to be subjected to the English money interests we should "Haul down Old Glory, raise the gold standard and cry down 'Long live the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress of India.'"

After two days' debate the House, by a vote of 173 to 58, unseated Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, and decided that his Republican opponent, W. F. Aldrich, was elected and entitled to the seat. All the Republicans, with the exception of Mr. White of Illinois, and the Populists and three Democrats, Messrs. Cobb, Dockery and DeArmond of Missouri, voted for the majority report. The fifty-nine votes against the Representative were cast by Democrats, with one exception.

His Spree Will Cost Him His Life.

NEVADA, Mo., March 13.—Thomas Garber of Rich Hill was fatally injured this morning by being run over by a "Katy" freight train. He was intoxicated. His head and arms were badly mangled.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Willis Hollers, a drunken ex-convict, was whitecapped at Mitchell, Ind.

About forty boys burned a Spanish flag publicly in the streets of Smyrna, Del.

Eight thousand garment workers in Chicago are out on a sympathetic strike.

Parties from Pekin, Ill., have bought the Omaha distillery and expect to operate it.

Frank Scully, a laboring man, was murdered and robbed of \$30 by two Guthrie fiends.

Postmaster J. H. Cooke of Quinlan, Tex., attempted suicide because of being \$6,000 short in his accounts.

A lot of Texas pilgrims are en route to Jerusalem to be in the holy city when the world ends, which is expected soon.

The Secretary of War has been authorized to issue Springfield rifles to national guards for the ones now in use.

In a row at prayer-meeting at the colored Baptist church in Guthrie, Okla., Tobe Adams fatally carved Deacon William McLain.

A north-bound Katy passenger was held up by a masked and armed man near Greenville, Tex., who robbed every passenger in the sleeper.

Archie Belangroa of Benton, Mich., shot Gertrude Bailey dead, tried to kill her sister and mother and then killed himself. Gertrude had jilted the nunny.

Cuban insurgents in Santa Clara forbid the country people going into the towns. There are no priests in their camps and baptisms and marriages are dispensed with.

Safe in James Smith's grocery store, Peoria, Ill., was blown open by burglars, who secured \$10,000. Eighteen negotiable Pacific Express company's orders were among the booty.

House committee on judiciary has reported favorably a bill to give Texas, Kansas and Arkansas courts jurisdiction in the Indian Territory over all criminal and certain civil cases.

Express companies ask Congress to extend the jurisdiction of Texas and Arkansas courts over the Indian Territory, alleging that the court officials of the Territory are in collusion with outlaws.

Dean H. C. Allen, Business Manager C. W. Ray, Register E. C. Fisher and Matron Elizabeth Shurra of Hering Medical college, Chicago, are under arrest for illegal disposal of the two bodies recently found in a barrel.

Fifteen commissioned officers of the Ohio National Guard have resigned because the Senate killed the bill to reimburse Colonel Coit for expense incurred in being tried and acquitted of manslaughter in the killing of one of the men in a mob that attacked the Washington Court House jail, and which Coit's militia fired on.

A plot to break jail at St. Joseph was nipped in the bud by a colored trusty giving it away. Several murderers and other desperate characters are confined in the St. Joseph jail.

In a report on the militia of the States the secretary of war shows that if necessary the United States could put into the field on a war footing nearly ten million men.

The State department has ordered Consul General Williams to interfere in the case of the American, Agramante, whom the Spanish are trying at Havana for complicity in the Cuban revolution.

Late Archbishop Kenrick's will was filed for probate at St. Louis. Personal and real property is left to Rev. Phillip B. Brady, now deceased. Immense church property is conveyed to Archbishop Kain and the will provides for the payment of annuities to many relatives.

As a result of the change in police commissioners at Wichita, Assistant Attorney General W. P. Campbell has resigned.

February 8, R. C. Pickett induced a 16-year-old girl named Helms to leave her home at Nashua, Iowa, and go with him to Carrollton, where he opened a store under the name of B. O. Caplan. The couple lived as man and wife but were not married. Pickett went to Kansas City, passed forged checks and was arrested and put in jail.

President Cleveland has refused to interfere with the death sentence against Cherokee Bill.

Emperor William's arm was photographed by X rays and the cause of its malformation was found.

The Senate committee on judiciary are making amendments to the House provision of the judicial bill which abolishes the fee system.

Exports from the United States for eight months ending with February show a heavy increase over last year's and exceed imports for the eight months by \$61,000,000.

Father Dominick O'Grady, who killed Mary Gilmartin in Cincinnati, has been sent to an insane asylum.

Alexander Nemettly of Yonkers, N. Y., killed his step-daughter because she repulsed his advances, and then committed suicide.

Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii will be married to an Italian nobleman in Rome on Easter Monday.

A bill has been introduced in the House providing for the organization of Alaska territory.

District of Columbia Democrats elected an anti-Cleveland delegation to the Chicago convention.

It is denied and practically admitted in the denial that the Venezuelan controversy is near settlement.

Mr. B. L. Locke resigned as member of the board of managers of Fulton insane asylum because Governor Stone urged the board to oust Superintendent Wilson.

MISS SORABJI.

She Recently Won the Degree of Bachelor of Science Before an Indian Board.

Miss Alice Maude Sorabji is the first girl to win the degree of bachelor of science in all India. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, of the Church Missionary society, and of Mrs. Sorabji, who is widely known in western India for her many educational charities. Her earlier education was obtained at the Poona Victoria high school, and from this institution she was matriculated at the age of 15. She appeared nineteenth in a list of candidates drawn from the whole of the Bombay presidency. She entered Wilson college at Bombay, and there studied for her degree. All through her course she displayed a peculiar aptitude for science, and attracted the most favorable attention from her masters. In the examination for her degree, through which she passed at the close of last year, she was the only woman candidate and obtained more marks than any of the other candidates, coming first in the order of merit. Miss Sorabji now hopes to study medicine with a view of being of some service to Indian ladies who are denied the aid of a man physician. She will go to



MISS SORABJI.

London to get her medical education. Her sister is Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first girl graduate of western India. The latter was at Oxford not long ago.

TEN MILLION TONS OF COAL.

New York Annually Consumes This Amount with Little Smoke.

A prominent New York coal merchant, while showing a Pittsburg friend about New York on the occasion of the latter's first visit to the metropolis, took him to the top of one of the very highest buildings in town and pointed out to him the different objects of interest that could be seen, says the Mail and Express. The western man took in the beautiful view of the bay and then looked northward over miles and miles of roofs and chimneys, over the vast expanse of street and park, business buildings and dwellings and then turned to his friend with the remark that the most astonishing thing to him was that it was so clear. Not a blot of smoke marred the landscape. Clear and brilliant in the sun of a winter day, New York was clean and neat and the greatest possible contrast to the dingy and grimy cities of the west, where the use of coal is not restricted to certain kinds. New Yorkers have made a study of the combustion of coal and they have learned how to get the most out of it with the least dirt and smoke. The enormous amount of 10,000,000 tons of anthracite coal is now burned every year in New York and this is not at all remarkable when it is considered to what an extent the use of coal enters into the everyday life of the people. The coal dealers of New York are legion and the business has grown to immense proportions. The ease with which coal can be shipped to New York and unloaded in order to get it to the market with the least possible handling has contributed to a great extent to the success which New York coal merchants have attained.

Helen M. Gougar.



The above is a portrait of Helen M. Gougar, noted among the temperance workers of the day. She recently met Bob Schilling, the noted advocate of personal liberty, in a debate at Chicago. It is the opinion of those who heard the debate that Mrs. Gougar came out first best.